PLAIN TALK TO THE PRESIDENT.

THE GOVERNMENT SHALL BE PRESERVED.

TREASON MUST BE PUT DOWN.

Southern Union Men Must be Protected.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

MARYLAND AGAINST SECESSION.

Returning Reason in Baltimore.

TROOPS TO HAVE UNOBSTRUCTED PASSAGE.

11.000 TROOPS IN RICHMOND.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

PATRIOTIC ACTION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 30, 1861. The feeling of Northern people concerning the great question of the day has at last been forcibly and well expressed to the President and Cab-

The New-York Committee held long interviews yesterday. They stated with great clearness that the people were absolutely determined on maintaining their Government, and that the Government must assist in the work. The question was no longer one of political parties; the whole North was a unit, irrespective of previous inclinations. Democrats, so called, and Pro-Slavery Democrats even, joined hands and purses with Republicans for the common cause of leyalty, patriotism, and the maintenance of the Government. In fine, the alternative was felt by the whole people to be "Government or hopeless anarchy," and their minds were thoroughly decided which it should be. It was for the Administration to become equally settled in its policy and consistently firm ir. action.

From Virginia, said the Committee, families of men, women and children are each day forced to fly because they declare themselves faithful to their common country. No Disunionist, be he ever so cowardly a traitor, is unsafe anywhere. How long, they asked, can this continue.

This and much more was said by the Com mittee to the President. He, in reply, assured them that the matter should receive his most earnest attention, and the candid consideration of his Cabinet.

I learn that an order has been issued to Gen. Patterson of Pennsylvania which will, when acted on, bring the question of the transit of troops to a satisfactory conclusion.

Those who know say that shere exists a definite and well-considered policy on the part of the Administration with reference to the present posture of affairs, and that the strictly defensive attitude will not be kept forever. So, it seems, we

Gen. Harney arrived in town some time last night, Col. Lee having released him.

A son of Col. Lee, lately stationed at Fort

Washington, has resigned. It was the Twenty-fifth Regiment of New

York which came in last night, and not the Sixty-ninth, as then supposed.

The feeling that a road must absolutely be opened direct through Maryland has greatly gained in strength since last week. Whatever "military necessity," convenient but dangerous phrase, there may have been for the circuitous, fatiguing, and harassing route hitherto adopted, the people say there can be no abiding necessity. It will not do for the Government to become the subject of jesting among its own citizens; and to the Yankee sense of humor there is something absurd in the present cituation of the National Capital. Therefore a strong voice has come up hitherward from the whole loyal land, saying, let there be an end of this hymiliation. The voice has penetrated the Council Chamber of the Nation, and has aroused to action those who hear it. More is known of the proposed movements of troops than can be sent by telegraph under existing regulations. You may be sure, however, that the dignity of the

people will not much longer suffer.

The mission of the New-York Committee is believed to have had a powerful effect on the minds of the President and Cabinet. The latter

are said now to be united. A married Virginian lady, now temperarily in Washington, and in feeling thoroughly loyal to the Government, is daily receiving almost agonizing letters from friends in the Old Dominion, urging her to fly from the Capital Northward, before it becomes too late, for that Washington is surely to be destroyed, as if by an earthquake. These friends believe what they say. The lady thus strongly advised, however, con-

siders this a remarkably safe town. Gen. Harney, who arrived here yesterday evening, from Richmond, gives an interesting parrative of adventures among the Secessionists as a prisoner of war. It appears that on last Thursday be was stopped at Harper's Ferry by a company of Virginia soldiers, who informed him he must consider himself a prisoner, and must accompany them to Richmond. The General told them they need not send a large body of troops, as he should

not attempt to escape, but should leave them to answer to his Government for the outrage. He was accordingly taken in a carriage and escorted by five staff officers. On the way to Richmond three days were spent in the journey, which was made partly by rail. The party reached Richmond on Sunday evening, proceeding directly to the house of Governor Letcher. This magnate was at dinner, but was summoned, and at once released the

General, saying the arrest had been made contrary to orders. It appears that the troops at Harper's Ferry, being ordered to arrest armed bodies, took the word literally, and in the narrowest sense, and seized the General. Moreever, the telegraph reported that he was coming at the head of a small army. General H. remained all night in Richmond, being courteously free from disquieting excitement.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION. entertained by several military men, late morning early set out for Washington, declining an escort, which the Governor was kind enough to offer. He states that he was at all times and places treated with consideration, his only annovances arising from the unpleasant remarks of rude vonths who mingled with the crowds infesting rallway stations in Virginia, anxious for a sight of the distinguished prisoner. Many NEW-YORK INSISTS ON ACTION. Southerners were confident he would resign his commission in our army and join them. He made it very clear to their comprehension that he had no idea of the sort. He says he saw very few troops anywhere, and even in Alexandria, where ramer has repeatedly located ap army of thousands, was a desolate and man-forsaken spot. His opinion, founded on his observation, concerning the state of feeling in Virginia, is that she proposes to act on the defensive, having no designs on Washington. Of the latter point, so far as that State is concerned, he speaks confidently. What Jeff Davis may be left to do, is another matter. He thinks, moreover, that Missouri will not secede. It is not known where Gen. Harney will be stationed, though it is supposed that he may have the command of this military district. He is in fine health, and his erect form, nervous movement,

> Something like regularity in the mail and passenger line between here and New-York is new promised. A daily train, open to all who can buy tickets, starts each day at 3 o'clock. A train will reach here at 6 o'clock in the

and free action promises long and valuable ser-

Arrangements are making for an encampment of troops. A change is to take place soon. The splendid appearance of the Rhode Island Regiment so struck the President and Gen. Scott, as the troops paraded on Menday afternoon, that another regiment has been ordered here without delay. The New-York 12th are quartered at the Assembly Rooms, Louisiana averne. They attract much attention by the superior music they furnish to the crowd surrounding their quarters. The New-York 7th are steadily and hard at work improving themselves in drilling and battalion movements. Their quarters are visited by as many as can obtain passes, and all seem to enjoy the present highly, while yet they desire the more active future.

It is now said that Government is to accept the services of 25,000 three-months' men beyond the original call for 75,000, and that 83,000 will be raised for five years. Thus there will soon be a total force of 183,000 men ready for active

The President to-day made the following apsointments: Richard Cheney, Navy Agent, San Francisco, Cal.; Henry W. Dupuy, Agent for the Pawnees of Nebraska; Mark Delahay, Survevor-General for District of Kansas; Job Houghton, Register of the Land Office, Santa Fé; John Ward, Ramon Lima, and José Antonio Manzinares, Indian Agents, New-Mexico; James M. Chambers, Navy Agent, Philadelphia; O. H. Irish, Indian Agent, Omaha Agency.

Com. Glarson of the Perry communicates the following to the Navy Department. The lighthouse at Cape Charles and Cape Henry show no lights. A schooner was sunk in about five fathoms water, about six miles north of Wolf-Trap Light-Ship, Chesapeake Bay. The light-boat off Windmill Point has been removed, and also the light-boat at Smith's Point. Two small vessels coming hither last evening were fired at from Alexandria. One turned back; the other was brought to, and taken in at Alexandria. She proved loaded with oats. Alexandrians may think they can commit piracy with impunity. It cannot be for a long time, however.

I learn from the best authority mest cheering and unexpected news from Maryland. The report sent you last night appeared, this morning. to be untrue, but I now know it was correct. The Maryland Legislature has positively, by an overwhelming vote, refused to call a Convention. has declared that United States troops have an undoubted right to pass through Maryland. The revolution in public sentiment is thorough and complete. Baltimore shows the Federal flag from the public buildings, and boys sell them in miniature in the public streets of that city. The authorities will invite the passage of United States troops through those streets, will rebuild the bridges destroyed, and will lay down the road.

The Baltimore and Ohio Road are in the work, and have put cars and locomotives at the service of the Government. The first train over the new military road, by way of Annapolis and Perryville, has just arrived, and trains will hereafter be regularly and safely run. Reason has returned to Maryland, and our prospects

The report extensively circulated, to the effect that a letter from Mr. Lincoln is in possession of Reverdy Johnson, wherein the President proposes or assents to an armistice of sixty days, I am authorized to deny, without qualification.

To the American Press. Washington, Tuesday, April 30, 1861. Senator Hunter, W. C. Rives, W. D. Preston Judges Camden and Brockenbrough, have been appointed by the Virginia Convention as delegates to the

Southern Congress. The report of the release of Gen. Harney by the Governor of Virginia is verified. This, however, is a matter of indifference in Administration circles. He

has arrived in Washington. The Virginia Convention has passed an ordinance establishing the Navy of Virginia, and authorizing the

anks to issue one and two dollar notes. The Navy Department is to put rea-going vessels on

The light-houses at Capes Henry and Charles show A schooner is sunk in five fathoms of water about

six miles worth of the Wolf-Trap light-ship, in the Chesapeake Bay. The light-boat off Windwill Point has been removed.

Also, the light-boat at Smith's Point

Notwithstanding the large number of troops. Washington, and although many of them are permitted to have full range of the streets during the day, nothing whatever approaching to even a slight dis-turbance of the peace has occurred in any locality. They all seem to be united in a common object, namely: the protection of the Government and the Capital, irrespective of the political views by which, at their homes, they may be divided.

Ladies of the city have tendered their services as ospital nurses should such services be necessary, while some of them are preparing lint in the possible contingency that it may be needed, although there is

no present apprehension on that point. So far as can be ascertained, all the troops cheerfully perform every duty imposed upon them. With the large number now here, and those constantly arriving. our citizens feel perfectly secure from outside or dis-union attacks, and, therefore, they are comparatively

As might be expected we hear of but little, if any, crivate or public expression of Secession sentiments those among us of such views now practising the philosophy of silence.

Contrary to many essertions which have found their way into the newspapers, none are restricted or interfered with in legitimate pursuits; and the civit adminisration, as heretofore, is unimpaired.

The merchants and traders, as a class, have wen uffering in their business, but are now experiencies,"

The fear of being "starved out" is dissipated. Supplies of cattle and other necessaries are constantly re-

Great improvement has taken place in our structs Some time back military were moved on our great thoroughfare, ostentationsly, and light artillery and flying drugeons noisily, and often at the top of their horses' speed. Military couriers were constantly riding, or rather racing their herses, in companies of from two to six, from one end of the avenue to the other. By all this excitement was created among citizens, and apprehensions were stirred on the part of women and others not properly appreciating those movements. The fear was constantly excited that some dread event was happening at one point or another, to which the military was directed.

It is creditable to the Administration, that upon having its attention called to this subject, it at once appreciated the propriety of making arrangements for more quiet in the conduct of the military and other move-ments therewith connected. Under the reform no needless military displays or unnecessary exhaustion of herse flesh appear on our streets. The result is com-parative quiet and apparent freedom on the part of the peculiarly sensitive from the needless alarm which heretofore prevailed.

heretofore prevailed.

The friends of the Northern troops now here may be assured that the latter are sedulously cared i. . by the Government, and are welcomed and cordially appreciated by our citizens at large.

The operations of the Trensury for the past few days have been considerably embarrassed on account of the scarcity of coin. It is supposed that there are now uore than eight millions of dollars subject to the Goverament draft in the different cities, but owing to the obstruction of the roads by the Disunionists, the Secretary of the Treasury has not deemed it advisable to order its transportation hither. The inconvenience will,

however, only be temporary.

Col. Henry K. Craig, the head of the Ordnance Department, has been relieved, and ordered to other duty. Lieut.-Col. James W. Ripley is appointed in his place. H. Berrien, Chief C. k in the Navy Department,

has been appointed Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. A general order from the Adjutant-General's office says: First Lieutenant Charles H. Ogle, 1st Dragoons, having failed to render his accounts, as required by the act "concerning the disbursement of public money," approved January 31, 1823, the President directs that he be dismissed from the army of the United States. He is accordingly hereby dropped

from the rolls of the army.

Some Virginia papers quietly hint at the formation of a large military camp in the vicinity of the ancient town of Dumfries, near the Potomac, and about 25 miles below Alexandria. Many of the military companies, which have recently arrived at Alexandria om the interior, are believed to have been transferred thither. This location is below Fort Washington, but on the Virginia shore.

The following significant article appears in The

Virginia Sentinel of Saturday:
"Our people must rest quiet upon the fact that the military preparations for our defense are under the direction of sbrewd, skillful in defarigable, experience d, direction of shrewd, skilled in agrangable, experience of and patriotic officers. Our commanding general, Rob-ert E. Lee, has long been the pride of the service; and he is supported by subordinates of acknowledged capacity and large experience.

The plans of our Government are of course not

The plans of our Government are of course not suitable matter of public proclamation. Our military boards keep their own counsels, as it is obviously proper they should do. The people should patriotically abstain from even the attempt to unriddle them, for the wisest plans are often baffled by disclosure, however made. Let us trust with a generous confidence those to whose bands we have committed the conduct of affairs, and prepare ourselves to sustain them with all the power of a united and courageous people.

THE FRONTIER GUARD. CALL ON THE PRESIDENT-MR. LINCOLN'S RE-

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, April 28, 1861.

The Frontier Guard, under the command of Senator Lane of Kansas, numbering 150, and composed mostly of Kansas men, called on Mr. Lincoln on Friday, and were formally received by him in the East Room of the

Col. John C. Vaughan of Kansas briefly addressed the President on the part of the company, urging upon hat there should be no compromises with Mr. Lincoln responded briefly, concluding as fol-

I have desired as sincerely as any man-I some-I have desired as sincerely as any man—I some-times think more than any other man—that our pres-ent difficulties might be settled without the shedding of blood. I will not say that all hope is yet gone. But if the alternative is presented, whether the Union is to be broken in fragments and the liberties of the people lost, or blood be shed, you will probably make the choice, with which I shall not be dissatisfied."

THE TROOPS IN RICHMOND.

HARRISEURG, Pa., Tuesday, April 30, 1861. The Chief Justice of Vermont was in Richmond of Friday last, and had a full opportunity of judging of the number of troops there. He estimates them at 11,000, and believes that 15,000 more were south of that point in motion northward.

A gentleman holding an official position in Washingon, arrived here to-day after one week's stay in Virginia. He communicates the important fact that the vote against Secession in the secret session of the Virginia Convention was fully 50, and not 16 as reported. He got this information from a prominat member of the Convention, who dare not make the state ment public. No Vieginia paper dare publish it.

David Mitchell, machinist, belonging to Perry County, Pennsylvania, has arrived here from Richword. He was forced to volunteer in that city, but made his escape at night. He had great difficulty in eaching here. He says that all men of Northern birth only 86 members answered to their names in the

In the Senate, on motion of Senator Finney, a reslation was passed declaring that the objects of the special session be confined to the subjects in the Governor's message, and to banks and banking.

MOVEMENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS. PRILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 30, 1860.

The Scott Legion Regiment was mustered into the service to-day. Its officers and many of the men were

Col. Patrick Conroy, of the Second Regiment, has resigned, and Robert E. Patterson has been elected in

It is probable that 700 or 800 Philadelphia troops will leave to-night for the South via Perryville.

THE RHODE ISLAND MARINE ARTHLERY.
PERSTYLLE, Md., Tuesday, April 30, 1861.
Captain Tompkins, and the Rhode Island Marine Artiflery, have just arrived here. Six pieces, ninety

horses, and 150 men, will be shipped by the Maryland to Annapolis and Washington this evening. A heavy gale to-day blew down the St. George' Church tent.

The steamer Lancaster is just in from Baltimore with a large number of passengers.

THE NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.
whole force of the New-Jersey volunteers 3,000 men, will leave Trenton to-morrow for Washing They will embark in twelve propellers, each armed with two guns, and go through Bordentown, and thence down the Delaware to the

Delaware and Cheeapeake Canal, and proceed to An-

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICE, Md., Tuesday, April 50, 1861.
The Senate took up the Small Note bill, as amended by the House, to limit the issue to 10 per cent of the capital, and passed it.

The bill legalizing the enspension of specie payments to 1862 was passed. Mr. Dennis of Somerset offered the following resolu-

creas, In the disturbed condition of the courter, it is right per that the position of the Sare should be defined; and series. It is also right and proper that the people shall have uppercan. Yo caseries their right to detention what messes shall be adopted to restore its peace and property. There they are the respectively and the people of the restore its peace and property. There they are the people to make in a Convention to change and determine the politic mile in a Convention to change and determine the politic people to

mble in a Convention to consider and determine the politi-condition of the Asta, and obst he duty and interests re-estable done in the present exigency.

colored, That such have as shall require the decision of such resident, and that the same shall be approved by a majority whitever unless the same shall be approved by a majority neb years.

such voters.

Rendred, Trad, in the mean time, the cristing political relations of the State, as regulated by its own Government and by
the Constitution of the United States, will remain as they now Resolved, That, earnestly deprecating civil war, and though

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on

The Senate received a message from the Governor, nclosing the following communication, stating that he had written to the Chairman of the meeting referred to, declaiming all knowledge of the matter, or baving had any communication whatever with the said troops and requesting the Senate to take such action in the premises as they may deem necessary: Frederick Co., Md., April 29, 1861.

premises as they may deem necessary:

Weverton, Frederick Co., Md., April 29, 1861.

To use Excensive—At a meeting held in Weverton, by the ditients of Washington and Frederick Counties, the following memorial was agreed to, and ordered to be presented to your Excellency by a Committoe appointed for that purpose:
Whereas, Since the occupation of Harper's Ferry by the troops of Virginia, a number of soldiers have, at different times, crossed over in our Eiste, and under presente of obstations arms, have disturbed the peace of the neighborhood, and outraged the feelings of citizens by searching private dwellings; and whereas the citizens of Sandy Hook, Weverton, and vicinity, protecting against the right of troops from Virginia invading our soll for such unfriendly purposes, do hereby besuch your Excellency to alops such measures in your prod indement will be sufficient to prevent any repetition of stuffar outrages.

We furthermore would especially state that troops making search informed us that they had obtained permission from your Excellency to search the private dwellings above stated to the extent of twenty miles in the territory of this State. We mention this is order to get a refluction of such a slanderous report, as we believe it whelly without foundation.

Alexand Spranca, Sec. HERRY MORTINIER, Chin. The message was referred.

The message was referred.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Tarstos, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

The extra session of the Legislature convened to-day at 12 o'clock. All the Senators were present, but seven members of the House were absent.

The Governor's Message was received and read. He recommends the loan of \$2,000,000 at 7 per cent, and a State tax of \$100,000; also the repair of the State arms, the purchase of 10,000 stand of arms, field pieces and munitions. He also recommends the raising of four regiments for State service, to be held subject to the call of the General Government; also provision for the defence of the Southern part of the State, by fortified posts or an intrenched camp. The Message is an able and eloquent document, and was received with

loud applause from the members and spectators.

The Legislature is commencing business, and the necessary bills will be passed without delay.

All four of the New-Jersey regiments are now here, and are receiving their arms and equipments. A large number of vessels are ready in the canal, and the troops will be sent off to-morrow.

PROVIDENCE ARTILLERY COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

The Providence Artillary Company left Philadelphia this morning for the South.

RETURN OF BALTIMOREANS TO THEIR HOMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 30, 1861. A large wher of Baltimoreans who were driven from their homes under mob rule have returned to that city with their families, the Union majority being re-

stored to power. GOVERNOR CURTIN'S MESSAGE.

HARRISHURG, Pa., Tuesday, April 30, 1861. Gov. Curtin's Message on the opening of the extra session, speaks of the unexampled promptness and patriotism with which Pennsylvania andother loyal States have responded to the call of the President. It says the pretended offense of marching at the call of the Federal Government peaceably over soil admittedly in the Union, with the object of defending the common Capital, imposes new duties and responsibilities on the State and Administration. This state of things cannot State and Administration. This state of things cannot be submitted to, whether Maryland may profess to be loval to the Union or otherwise. There can be permitted no hostile soil, no obstructed thoroughfare, between the States undoubtedly loyal and their national seat of Government. There is reason to hope that the rome through Ballimore may be no longer closed against the pescenble passage of our people amed in the service of the Government, but we must be fully assured of this and uninterrupted enjoyment of the passage to the Capital, by any and every route essential to the purposes of the Government, must be attained peaceably if possible, but by force of arms if necessary. The time for temporizing and forbearing with this rebellion is past. On Saturday last an additional requisition was made for twenty-five regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry. There have been more companies tendered than will make up the entire complement. The Governor communicates the fact that the Banks of the Commonwealth have voluntarily tendered any amonat of money necessary for the common dered any amount of morey necessary for the common defense and general welfare of the State and nation. The loan of five hundred thousand dollars is not yet exhausted, as it is impossible to have the accounts properly settled; but a much larger sum will be re-quired. The Legislature has been convened not only to complete the recognization of the militia laws of complete the reorganization of the militia laws of State, but to give the Governor authority to pledge the State, but to give the Governor nathority to pledge the faith of the Commonwealth to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary for the extraordinary requirements. In order to protect the border he re-commends the immediate organization of lifteen regi-ments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States. He re-commends the act legalizing the authorizing of approcon means the act regarding the families of volunteers.

He also recommends the passage of a judicinry law
to prevent the sacrifice of property by forced sales in
the collection of debts.

DISORDERLY SOLDIERS.

HARRISHERS, Tuesday, April 30, 1861. Five soldiers of a Delaware County company to-day were sent out to arrest deserters. They abused several citizens, and subsequently entered a publicsource, got frenzied with liquor, and charged bayonets in the crowded room, wounding a citizen severely, but not dangerously. One of the soldiers was severely e at in a rencounter with a citizen. The soldiers were arrested and lodged in jail.

NEW-ENGLAND REGIMENTS. Boston, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

Dispatches from Maine, Vermont, and New-Hampshire report the regiments called for as fully equippe and eagerly waiting for orders to march. The town authorities and people have made most liberal provision for the soldiers and their families. Each of these States is ready to send South four times the number of troops assigned them. The orders to the Granite State Guards of Great Falls to leave to-day were countermanded, greatly to their disappointment, and that of thousands of New-Hampshire citizens, including bodies of Freemasons and Firemen, who had gathere to cheer their departure. Orders are hourly expected for the New-England troops to move.

NEW-YORK STATE TROOPS. SYRACUSE, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

The Onondaga Regiment, consisting of ten complet companies of volunteers, is now full, and rendy to rethe 51st Regiment State Militia, was elected Colonel unanimously. Steps are already taken to organize an-

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 30, 1861. A me company of volunteers, 82 in number, left tonight to job the 25th Regiment. The new company is ounded on the late Burgesses Corps, 11 of whom go with them. Capt. Kingsley, late of the Burgesses Corps, is commander. Capt. Jack Lawless and several of his best men are in the ranks, his projected company hav.'or been disbat ded.

> THE OHIO TROOPS. CLITELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

The Ohio State Journal says 81,000 troops have been offered by Ohio since the publication of the President's proclamation. Thirty-one thousand have been assured that they would be accepted.

THE NAVAL SERVICE.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, April 30, 1861. Commander Thomas T. Craven has arrived here to recruit for the Naval service. Our first Regiment of militia has been quartered some days in this city, and

THE VERMONT TROOPS.

RUTLAND, Vt., Tuesday, April 30, 1861. The first regiment from Vermont will be in camp at this place on Thursday next, and en route for Washington on Saturday next.

THROUGH BALTIMORE.

THE VOICE OF THE PENNSLVANIA VOLUNTEERS. 1. T was Friday morn, the train drew near

Far through the sunshine, soft and clear, We saw the dear old flags appear, And in our hearts arose a cheer For Baltimore. Across the broad Patapsco's wave,

Old Fort McHenry bore

The city and the shore:

The starry banner of the brave, As when our fathers went to save, Or in the trenches find a grave, At Baltimore. Before us, pillared in the sky,

We saw the statue soar Of Washington, serene and high-Could traitors view that form, nor fly? Could patriots see, nor gladly die For Baltimore !

"Oh, city of our country's song, By that swift aid we bore When sorely pressed, receive the throng, Who go to shield our flag from wrong, And give us welcome, warm and strong, In Baltimore!"

As brothers evermore. To rally round one sacred name, The charter of our power and fame: We never dreamed of guilt and shame

We had no arms; as friends we came,

The coward mob upon us fell: McHenry's flag they tore: Surprised, borne backward by the swell, Beat down with mad, inhuman yell, Before us yawned a traitgrous hell

In Baltimore :

The streets our soldier-fathers trod Blushed with their children's gore: We saw the craven rulers nod. And dip in blood the civic rod-

Shall such things be, oh righteous God, In Baltimore? VIII. No, never! By that outrage black, A solemn oath we swere, To bring the Keystone's thousands back,

Strike down the dastards who attack,

And leave a red and fiery track

Through Baltimore Bow down, in haste, thy guilty head! God's wrath is swift and sore: The sky with gathering bolts is red,-Cleanse from thy skirts the slaughter shed, Or make thyself an ashen bed-

Oh Baltimore! BAYARD TAYLOR.

PROT WASHINGTON.

Frem Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, April 28, 1861. Sunday to-day sees Washington in a very different rame of mind from that of a week ago. Then, everybody was moody, depressed, bilious, foreboding. Th own seemed almost deserted, and the dribbling current of humanity set away from us as rapidly as private conveyances could be made to carry it. Now, there is a continual influx of soldiers and civilians, the fighting spirit is loudly enthusiastic, and the city is positively gay. The faces of individuals have changed as greatly as the face of the community, and the traces of fatigue have vanished from the cheeks and eyes of the troops, the disheartened expression from the visaces of all. In a word, the Capital is protected, and women sleep in

Many troops arrived vesterday. The 71st New-York Regiment came early in the morning, having endured creat fatigue, much hunger and thirst, and a long sus pense in expectation of an attack at Annapolis June tion. However, they are here now, recuperated and in fine condition. It appears that the Maryland rioters are trying to undo the work performed the other day. in laying down the rails of the track, and have not yet given over their dastardly attempts to destroy life in this skulking manner. The guard, however, has been bubled, and the scoundrels must beware of falling into the hands of leval men.

It was yesterday reported that the telegraph line was open from this city to Philadelphia, and there was an immediate rush of newspaper correspondents to the office. The boon of public communication old not turn out to be a very mighty one, however, for the Baltimore authorities stopped everything they chose to take offense at, and they chose to take offense at everything likely to interest the Northern people. Ward very soon came back like this: "40 wo Harney, prisoner at Harper's Ferry; 35 words about virginia; 60 words that New-York troops vere in good spirits, &c., not sent; refused; destroy. So you see that the Baltimore mobocracy proposes to dit the New-York papers, and act as the censor of the Northern press generally, Will they not soon issue an expurgated edition of the metropolitan dailies? Therefore, under the present charming system, we are left to our own devices, and must continue our special messengers. Truly, the impudence of Baltimore is

The ceremony of administering the oath to the 7th New-York Regiment, which took place on Friday afternoon, was imposing, though simple. After the conclusion of this a dress drill was had, and the fine band of spond to the Governor's orders. It is understood from Albany that they have been accepted, and will proceed to the Elmira rendezvons in a few days. Field officers were elected yesterday. Col. Walworth of

will probably go into camp on Georgetown Hights, if their camp equipage arrives in season. Last evening

House, adding much to the life of the city.

The 71st Regiment are quartered at the hall prepared for the Inauguration Ball, and are delighted with their accommodations. Bunks are arranged along the sides, and the scene presents a singular contrast to that on the evening of March 4. A heavy rain is now falling, which will try the roof severely; but it is believed that it will shed water. It is better than a ragged tent or a

bush, at any rate.

The Rhode Island Regiment, quartered at the Patent-Office, is a splendid body of men, perfectly equipped and thorougaly drilled. They attract an admiring attention wherever they go. The men from Pennsylvania have the true spirit of the coldier. For the most part not uniformed poorly semed, unpre-pared for the severity of their unexpected unarch through a hostile country, they keep up a good courage in spite of almost empty stomachs, and tramp stoutly along toward their destination. We see in them the unadorned bone and sinew of a loyal State.

The steamer Bienville, with the residue of the Rhode Island troops, has just arrived. At Alexandria cannon were seen pointed at the vessel, but there appeared to be no gunners in attendance on them. The steamers Baltimore and Powbatan returned

yesterday from their cruise down the Potomac and in Chesapeake Bay. By their report, we learn that no hostile movements are to be noticed along the shores. Another boat has gone on a similar craise. The Government has taken measures to assume entire control of the line of railroad from this city to

Annapolis, and of the Northern Central Road from Baltimore and York, Pa. Thomas F. Power will su-A good deal of annoyance is felt here by reason of the scarcity of coin. A draft on New-York will be cashed in current bank notes, but not usually in specie. The Treasury Department has been somewhat embar-

rassed from this cause. The inconvenience will be

only temporary, however, as large amounts of gold are now in the various cities of the North waiting only the Government order to transport it hither. It is now well understood in the city, though not officially made known, that troops from the North will soon be ordered or allowed to come through Bultimore. The Marylanders received more consideration than they deserved when the President told their Mayor Brown that if the men were not molested while going by another route they would not be forced to come through the city. But this condition has not been kept by the rebels, and now the calamity that will come on them if the passage of our soldiers through Baltimore is opposed must be on their own heads. The movements of Col. Wilson's regiment of roughs are

looked for with interest. A fact which shows in what a panic-stricken co dition this town has lately been in is this: The curpenters and joiners have used up 50,000 feet of lumber in making boxes for carrying furniture, in addition to all those ready made which had been bought up at the

all these ready made which had been bought up at the dry-goods shops.

Residuations.—Quite a number of resignations have taken place during the past week.

Transmin Department—A. McLean, R. Lee Brown and J. G. Hedgeman of Virginia, the first a 4th-class and the two latter 2d class clerks, Transmer's office; A. L. Edwards of Tenseasee, a 2d class clerk First Controller's office; W. A. Rind, ir., a 2d-class clerk, Third Auditor's office; W. B. Daniels, a 1st-class clerk Sixth Auditor's office; W. W. Tyler, a 2d-class clerk, Sixth Auditor's office; R. B. Norment, a 2d-class clerk. Third Auditor's office; R. B. Norment, a 2d-class clerk. Third Auditor's office; J. Hall Moore, a 2d-class clerk Sixth Auditor's office; R. Cawthorn, Virginia, 2d-class clerk, Sixth Auditor's Office; R

office.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—Centers Burgon.—W. B. Gullek,
N. C., Chief Clerk, (solary \$2,000 per annum.) — Hamilton,
Ky; W. W. McCreery, Va; J. F. Torbet, D. C.; T. C. Hancock, N. C.; John W. dw.; Va.; Jon. M. Coyle, D. C.; P. H. Hale,
Now-Mexico; Lawrence, N. C.; — Sengutack, Va.; Major Sawyor, Va. A. Baker, New-Mexico; W. Flaherty, D. C.; Hr. Lowfe
C. Hootee, of Missouri, \$1,200 per annum clarks.
Patent vifice.—B. R. Bell, N. C.; B. Dorece, Md.; B. F. Stothcr. (first-class, \$1,200 clerks) and M. S. Page, Md.
Land Office.—E. F. Higstmon, Va.; W. R. Wilson, Minn.; J.
H. Clark, Ky.; N. H. Starbuck, Ohio, (second class, \$1,400
clerks.)

H. Chaik, Ky.; N. H. Starbuck, Ohio, (second class, \$1,400 clecks.)

Pension Buretu.—J. H. Woodford, Md.; O. W. Slade, Va.; B., Frere, D. C.; Col. Hungerford, Va.; W. H. Woodley, Va.; Jan. Stewart, Va.; W. W. Speere, Va.; Jan. Stewart, Va.; W. W. Speere, Va.; Jan. Stewart, Va.; W. W. Speere, Va.; Jan. Stewart, Va.; G. Stewart, Va.; Jan. Stewart, Va.; W. W. Speere, Va.; Jan. Stewart, Va.; M. Speere, Va.; Jan. Stewart, Va.; M. Speere, Va.; Jan. Stewart, Va.; M. S. Stewart, V. S. Stewart, Va. S

are being commissioned as 2d Lieutenants in the Army of the United States to fill vacuacies: Lorenco Thomas, j., Del ; Junius B. Holloway, Ky; J. S. Brisbin, Pa.; Isaac Dunkelberger, Wis; T. G. Turner, Mo.; E. W. Hinks, Mass. C. L. Ash, Del.; W. S. Wotth, Jr., N. Y.; James Magueder, D. C.; Waiter M. Wilson, jr., Mass.; Isaac D. Be Bassy, Na; Charles O. Wood, Ind.; M. R. Marston, Pa.; Der Greier, Na; S. S. Holler, C. M. R. Marston, Pa.; David Gerden, Kansas; Cherles W. Canfield, N. J.; J. A. Mo-Cool, Pa.; John Fellmer, Army; T. Drummond, Hl.; Simon Sn, Jer, Pa.; E. B. Shield, Tenn.; George B. Sanford, Goun.; George S. Lauman, Pa.; Aucrustus Piecanton, D. C.; Edward, Ross. N. J.; A. W. Parlam, Conn.; J. W. Mason, Ky; Thlinghast I. Hommedieu, Ohlo; John D. Devine, N. H.; David Wasta, Biddle, Ps.; Robert Clary, Utah. James Snodgrass, Pa.; Edward

hast I. Hommedieu, Ohio; John D. Devine, N. H.; David wandliddle, P. a.; Robert Clary, Utah; James Snodgrass, Pa.; Edward H. Leib, Pa.; Edward B. Wright, N. J.; Daingertield Parker. Approxyments.—W. H. Watson, D. C., stheelass clerk, Subsistence Office in place of Richard Gott, resigned.

Lorenzo Thomas, Ir., Vs. 2d-class clerk, Psymaster General Coffice, in place of Richard S. Cox, residned.

Mr. E. Harriman, of this District, has been appointed to a \$1,100 per annum clerkship in the Pension Bureau.

John C. Sharretts, of Md., has been appointed chief clerk of the Singh Anditor softice.

The President has made the following appointments:
William Milliward, U. S. marshal for the the eastern district of Penssylvania.

Pennsylvania.
George A. Coffey, U. S. attorney for the eastern district of

Pennsylvania.

F. Ball, U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Ohio.

L. L. Pease, Indian agent for the Blackfoot and other neighborng tribes.

Henry D. Todd, Lieutenant in the Navy.

1. M. Westop, Postmaster at Westfield, Mass.

 M. Weston, Postmaster at Westlield, Mass.
 H. Jay, Postmaster at Scranton, Pa.
 Aprirew B. Jackson, Register of the Land-Office at Menochic Wis.

John J. McCicliand, Receiver at the same place.

Wm. H. Blair, Postmaster at Hamilton, Ohio.

H. Berrien. Chief-Clerk of the Navy Department, has been appointed Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, as interim.

S. M. Crawford, a Clerk in the Third Auditor's office, resigned.

vesterday.

W. T. Tallaferro of Vs., has been appointed to a first-class-(\$1,200) Clarkship in the Census Bureau.

Avery Smoot of D. C., Messenger in the Land-Office, has been removed.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION. ABOUT THIRTY FAMILIES BURNED OUT. About 9 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the frame building, corner of Fortleth street and Sixth

venue, opposite where the Crystal Palace stood. The houses on the block are all three-story free buildings. They were built rapidly for the opening of the Crystal Palace, and consequently must have been built about nine or ten years. They were beginning to show signs of decay, if not of dilapidation, and when

show signs of decay, if not of dilapidation, and when the fire broke out, it made very rapid progress. It originated in the rear of the top floor of the lower building on Fortieth street, and before an engine was on the spot the roofs of all the four buildings were in a blaze. The floor where it originated is occupied as a cane factory, the varnish and other combinstibles giving intensity to the flames. It was generally supposed the engines could do nothing to save these four buildings, but might serve to check the further progress of the flames, and it was with great difficulty they saved the houses further down on Fortieth street.

The two upper stories were entirely destroyed, the stores being saved from the ravages of the flames through a schage of water. A great number of engines were set work, but, as usual, the steam-engine told most effectually upon the conflagration.

One store was occupied as a place of worship, one by a milliner, one by a butcher, and one as a lagesthest subject of the store was occupied as a place of worship, one beer saloon. The upper floor was partly occupied as manufactories and partly as dwellings. From thurty to forty families lived in the buildings, and so rapidly did the flames spread, some of them aswed not an article, barely escaping with their lives. Mr. Thomas, ir., architect, West Forty-third street, whe was passing when the fire broke cest, rushed he and abrased the inmates, who knew not that the flames were already over their heads. He took two children from their beds, and brought them down safely by a ladder. Mr. Robert Wilson, builder, West Forty-third street, whe was passing when the fire broke cest, rushed he and abrased the inmates, who knew not that the flames were already over their heads. He took two children from their beds, and brought them down safely by a ladder. Mr. Robert Wilson, builder, West Forty-third street. Mr. Robert Wilson, builder, West Forty-third street, who had praiseworthy efforts to alarm the families in the buildings. He brought down an ol